

Eighty-First Annual Report
OF THE
South Carolina School for the
Deaf and the Blind

CEDAR SPRING, S. C.

1929



PRINTED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE
JOINT COMMITTEE ON PRINTING
GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF SOUTH CAROLINA

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classed as an A grade school until the State equips it with a gymnasium and with proper facilities for teaching the various industries. For seven years the need for these two buildings has been placed before the General Assembly but it has not seen its way clear to finance the buildings. We sincerely hope that the funds for erecting one of these buildings will be appropriated at this convening of the General Assembly.

A gymnasium and an industrial equipment may not be actual necessities for a school for normal children but for a school that is educating deaf and blind children this equipment is an urgent necessity.

We wish to commend the aggressive and business like management of Superintendent Walker and the efficient work of his faculty.

Respectfully submitted,

PAUL V. MOORE,
Chairman Board of Commissioners.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT

To the Board of Commissioners of the South Carolina School for the Deaf and the Blind:

Gentlemen: In conformity with Section 90 of the Civil Code of South Carolina, I am herewith presenting for your consideration the eighty-first annual report of the South Carolina School for the Deaf and the Blind. This is the second complete report made by the present Superintendent.

I have felt keenly the responsibility of the headship of this branch of special education undertaken by the State. To be responsible for the education of more than three hundred normal children is indeed great. But when it is remembered that the children in this school are further handicapped by the loss of one or more of the senses, this responsibility is greatly increased.

In our line of special education there is a great deal of unrest and dissatisfaction with the results that are now being obtained in the education of deaf and blind children. There is a very clear feeling that we are not pursuing in the schools throughout the United States altogether the best possible methods. The National Research Council with its great resources has undertaken a thorough study of the education of the deaf and hard of hearing children. No doubt it will undertake also, at an early date, a comprehensive study of the education of the blind and semi-sighted children. Every school in the United States, such as ours, is lending this Research Council all possible aid in order that correct conclusions may be reached. We believe our school as well as other schools will be greatly benefitted by this comprehensive study.

One conclusion has been reached and that is that the deaf child should be made more familiar with the English language and to bring about this result we have this year focused our energy on this work.

We have forbidden the use of the sign language by all teachers in the school-rooms and have urged these teachers outside to communicate with the children in English only. We have done what we could to create an English atmosphere among the children. As an aid to creating this English atmosphere we have instituted a course of reading which has been eagerly followed by the boys and girls. While a year is a short time in which to

reap a reward for this work still we have seen good results this year.

After a trial of two years, we believe that our Christmas vacation has become a fixture. The two weeks of rest for teachers, officers, and children has enabled us to do better work throughout the year. For a second time we were able to send every child home for the Christmas holiday.

The addition of a Principal and Assistant Superintendent last year has been an excellent move for the school. Your Superintendent, being relieved of a great deal of detail work, has been able to devote his time more largely to those things that control the policy of the school.

Throughout the year there was harmony in our household and a devotion on the part of the teachers and officers to their work that was beautiful.

ATTENDANCE

The enrollment for the fiscal year was three hundred, seventy-nine. Of these there were three hundred, four white children and seventy-five colored children. While our enrollment for the fiscal year is not as large as it was a year ago, our enrollment this fall was larger than it was last fall. We have already enrolled three hundred, thirty-one children and have in school at the time of the writing of this report three hundred, thirty children. We have once again reached the capacity of our dormitory space and will next year need an additional dormitory for intermediate boys. We did not ask for this dormitory this year owing to the fact that we are asking for an industrial building and a gymnasium.

Below is given the classification of our enrollment:

WHITE GIRLS

Deaf	106
Blind	36
Blind-Deaf	2

WHITE BOYS

Deaf	108
Blind	51
Blind-Deaf	1
Total (White)	<hr/> 304

COLORED GIRLS

Deaf	19
Blind	12

COLORED BOYS

Deaf	24
Blind	20

Total (Colored)	75
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Grand Total	379
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SUMMARY

Girls	175
Boys	204

Total	379
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ARRANGEMENT BY COUNTIES

Abbeville	3	Florence	16
Aiken	8	Georgetown	4
Allendale	0	Greenville	32
Anderson	11	Greenwood	5
Bamberg	6	Hampton	0
Barnwell	4	Horry	16
Beaufort	1	Jasper	1
Berkeley	3	Kershaw	6
Calhoun	1	Lancaster	5
Charleston	24	Laurens	7
Cherokee	13	Lee	1
Chester	5	Lexington	7
Chesterfield	11	McCormick	1
Clarendon	6	Marion	5
Colleton	8	Marlboro	3
Darlington	7	Newberry	4
Dillon	4	Oconee	7
Dorchester	2	Orangeburg	22
Edgefield	1	Pickens	9
Fairfield	3	Richland	22

Saluda	1	Union	8
Spartanburg	49	Williamsburg	5
Sumter	15	York	7

HEALTH

The health of our household during the year was exceptionally good. We have continued to handle carefully the food given the children. We have diversified this as far as desirable. Our children are fed a carefully balanced ration. We feel sure that we have furnished a better variety of food and better prepared food during the past year than in the preceding year. Our herd has now reached that size where we have good supply of milk for the children.

We keep a careful record of the weight and physical development of each child and from these records we find that we were able to have an average gain in weight of the entire school of seven pounds. Among our smaller children the increase averaged nine pounds.

Special diet was given in not a few instances. In fact several of our children were dieted this year from our hospital. Our record shows that 308 children were admitted to the hospital during the year for an average stay of 2 1-3 days. We had no contagious diseases among our children throughout the year. When we recall the wide spread prevalence of influenza throughout our State it is indeed remarkable that this disease did not make its appearance in our school. We continue the vaccination of all children for small pox and typhoid fever. In this connection we wish to commend our physician, Dr. D. L. Smith, for the personal interest he takes in the children at Cedar Spring. He always responds promptly to our call and gives the children of the school his best attention.

Unfortunately through accident we lost a deaf colored boy, seven years of age. This boy's clothing accidentally caught on fire while playing in the yard and he ran from help and was fatally burned before the matron could overtake him although she was close to him when his clothing caught on fire.

DICIPLINE

We are often surprised at the small amount of concern the children of this school give to the management from the standpoint of discipline. Last summer a father brought his seven year old son to the school for us to interview. The father came to the office leaving the son in the automobile. We requested that he bring him into the office in order that we might have the interview there. In a few minutes the father returned saying that the child had escaped from the automobile and that he was unable to catch him. We went out in the yard and saw the father try in vain to get his hands on the boy. We admitted the boy at the opening of school in September and had no special trouble during the year exerting authority over him. One other case might be cited. We admitted an eight year old girl at the opening of school last fall. After she had been with us for approximately a month her parents took her home for a week-end. Sunday afternoon they returned the little girl but were unable to get her out of the automobile. By kicking and fighting she had established her right to remain with her parents. The father came to the office and confessed his defeat. We asked him whether he wished to take his daughter home with him or leave her at the school. He was positive that he wanted his daughter to return to school but saw no way to do it. We sent a young man to the car who brought her, kicking and screaming, into the office. The parents were outside listening to the screams. Feeling sure that a saucer of ice-cream and a piece of cake would quiet her, we gave it. She quieted immediately. In fact the transformation was so complete and so abrupt that the father came to the door wondering whether his daughter was living or dead. This child knew nothing of parental control but she gave us no trouble at all in her school life. We cite these examples to show what poor control the great majority of our children have experienced in their homes.

So it is we take children into our school who have had practically no authority exercised over them at home and with little difficulty we instill in them the principles of obedience. This is effected by kindness and firmness. We do nothing to avoid an issue with the child but meet the issue with a firm decision.

Our most severe punishment is the sending of a boy or girl to the hospital for solitary confinement over a week-end. We have tried to make our week-ends interesting to our children through amusements of various kinds and these amusements are lost to the child who may be sent to the hospital for the week-end.

The organization of a Troop of Boy Scouts aided us this year in our discipline. A good scout will hardly ever be found doing anything unworthy of his pledge.

The good spirit among our boys and girls was increased during the year. They have responded in a fine way to the increased confidence the management of the school is placing in them.

INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT

More and more educators are becoming convinced that our schools are crowded with boys and girls who need more education of the hand and less of the head. This is especially true in our schools of special education. We are anxious for the time to come when our industrial will be on a parity with our educational department. At present we are far from this ideal arrangement. Our shop instructors are only part time employees and our housing and equipment for this work is decidedly second rate. We are satisfied that at least 50 per cent of our boys and girls should spend 75 per cent of their time in the industrial department.

Before this can be done it will be necessary for us to have a well equipped industrial building and an increase in the salaries of our industrial teachers in order that we may employ them for full time. We have urged this building and equipment upon the General Assembly for several years but as yet we have not received an appropriation for this purpose. However, we believe this appropriation will be forth coming from the next General Assembly.

Because of this handicap in equipment and in the personnel of our instructors in this department we are not losing interest in it, or sidestepping this important work. We are stressing it to the utmost of our ability and know that the display from this department made at our closing exercises evidence the fact that good work is being done in the teaching of our boys and girls to make things with their hands.

This department has its money value to the school. We are sure that it saves our school a considerable sum of money every year with the products from it. Our brooms cost us approximately thirteen dollars per dozen while we can supply a good all cotton mattress for approximately \$4.50.

We concluded at the opening of school last fall that the girls of our department for colored children should be taught laundry work. For years they have done their own ironing but have not done it with improved machinery nor have they been taught the full process involved in a laundry. This year they were given this instruction and incidentally the school saved more than \$350.00 in wages.

We have in previous reports gone fully into the educative value of our industrial department and will not repeat it here.

We have in former reports urged the necessity of an appropriation for an industrial building and equipment. We have urged this appropriation of \$60,000.00 to the utmost of our ability but have failed. However, we expect with your help to continue in a more elaborate way the urging upon the General Assembly the great necessity for this appropriation.

Almost equal in urgency is the demand for a gymnasium. When almost every high school throughout our State has an equipment for the physical development of its students it seems to us that it is high time that the State of South Carolina should provide adequate equipment for the physical betterment of her deaf and blind children. Again we expect to bring this question before the General Assembly.

MUSIC DEPARTMENT

For your information under this heading we submit the report of our music director. This work has been carried out with our full approval.

“Special attention has been given in this department to the individual pupil. Practically all students have been given instruction in some specific subject.

“The piano, violin, and choral departments have been materially strengthened during the last year. A number of students have also received instruction in the organ.

"The director has also devoted careful attention with the more advanced students to the study of theory and harmony.

"Our music library has received special attention. We have been permitted by the management of the school to expend a good sum of money toward the enlargement of this work. This particular phase of our Department is particularly gratifying to its director.

"We believe that the study of piano should be especially stressed with blind children. Hence this department has received particular emphasis.

"Instruction in brass instruments has been given to a limited extent. We feel that violin work should take precedence over band work, since the former is more practical for the individual student.

"For the coming year we hope to devote more time to those individual students who show a marked aptitude for music, especially in the piano department. Our students can compete without serious difficulty with sighted pupils in this work.

ATHLETIC DEPARTMENT

This department of our school might be termed the orphan department since it has no home for its activities. In the years gone by, before the erection of our hospital, we were caring for our sick in various buildings and under trying circumstances. No one except those intimately associated with the life of our school can appreciate the great improvement in the care of our sick children that came with the establishment of our hospital. We are sure that this hospital with its equipment has not only made our sick children more comfortable but we believe that it has saved human life.

We are confident that the erection and equipment of a gymnasium for this school would do equally as much for the athletic work as the hospital has done for the sick.

Our athletic work, under the circumstances, must be done in odd places and under a severe handicap. We hope that the day will soon come when we can centralize this major department of our school work. It is almost impossible to take the shy, timid, reticent deaf or blind child and fully develop him from a physical standpoint without full housing and equipment.

Every parent takes a pride in the physical growth and development of his child but particularly is this true of the parents of a child who has a physical handicap. And it is the duty of the State to equip this school to better handle the development of the physical side of its children.

At present we are using a woman director for full time and a man director for half time. It is our desire next year to arrange so that the man can give his full time to this work. We believe that two instructors of physical development for three hundred children would not be too strong a staff.

In another part of this report we have touched on the physical improvement of our children. This improvement is due in a great measure to the work of this department. These directors keep accurate weights and measures of all the children and make their report to the Principal.

While our high school is comparatively small, in numbers, we have been able to put out basket-ball, base-ball, and foot-ball teams. Our base-ball and foot-ball teams have been too light and inexperienced to compete with the teams from other high schools in our County. We have been more successful with our basket-ball team. This team for the third time fought its way into the finals of the Dixie Basket-Ball Tournament, which is composed of teams representing the Southern schools for the deaf.

We continue to hold our class contests at the close of the year. In these contests every child in the school is trained for and takes part in at least four events. These events consist of running, jumping, hurdling, vaulting, etc.

This training is not play but consists in real physical work for every child for at least one hour per day.

THE LITERARY DEPARTMENT

The class-room work in any school should give to each boy or girl that mental and moral training which will be of the greatest aid in making of himself an educated, intelligent, and hard working citizen. In educating the deaf and blind children of this State we have kept this in mind. Much time and care have been taken in outlining those courses and selecting those text books which are most suitable in this special line of educational endeavor. But a good class room must accomplish more. An

educated child will not necessarily be a good citizen. Most of the small children who enter this school know little if anything of discipline. At that time it becomes our duty and privilege by gentle but firm methods to begin that character training which extends through each class of the school and which we are sure has a most important bearing on the lives of those who go from its doors. Add to this the religious training received and the general religious atmosphere and you have the general scope of the Literary Department.

In making this report we wish to discuss it under four heads, viz: the deaf-blind, the blind, the deaf, and the colored departments.

THE DEAF-BLIND

We have in this school two children who are both deaf and blind. The youngest is Mary Margaret McCarley, of Columbia, S. C. Mary Margaret was with us only a part of last year but we expect to have her the entire time next year. Self control and obedience were the two chief lessons which Mary Margaret learned during the time that she was here. At first we were not able to get her to concentrate on any one thing for more than a few seconds at a time. Gradually her power of concentration improved and soon we began her education proper. First of all, she learned the correct position of the hand in lip-reading. Then she learned to take three commands from the lips and execute them. This progress may seem very slow to some but to those of us who have watched it day by day and know the difficulties involved, it seemed all that could be expected.

Our other pupil is Miss Ruby Miller also of Columbia, S. C. To give in a few paragraphs an accurate account of the progress made by Miss Miller in the past year is almost impossible. When one realizes that she is a young lady with a keen, eager, interested mind reaching out for all kinds of worth while information, he will begin to understand the progress which she has made during the past nine months. There is not a day during which she does not seem to make an earnest endeavor to broaden her knowledge of life.

In her class room Miss Miller accomplished a most satisfactory year's work. The subjects which she studied were; French, Latin, Algebra, Geometry, Current Events, and English Litera-

ture. In each of these subjects we feel sure that she has completed the amount required for the third year of high school and is now fully prepared to enter the fourth year.

Despite the serious handicap of deafness and blindness Miss Miller is now taking her place beside the other girls of our school. With the exception of a special teacher she is given no individual attention. In the work room, in the domestic science department, and in the gymnasium she does her work with almost no individual attention. She is at present living the normal life of our older high school girls and living it in such a way as to bring pleasure to herself and those in charge of her.

THE BLIND DEPARTMENT

The education of a blind child is a work of patience. After the child is taught to read and write by the braille method which of necessity must be accomplished first, the remainder of his education follows closely the curriculum of a modern grammar school and high school. For years the chief drawback in this work was the lack of suitable text books which we were able to obtain due mainly to the great expense necessary in publishing such volumes. This is gradually being eliminated and now we are able to secure books written by the most modern authors.

During the past few years we have been adding gradually to our library for the Blind Department. Good reading matter is a necessity for the blind. Deprived of all pleasures to be gained through vision, they must turn for their entertainment to other things. Most children must acquire a taste for good reading. We, therefore, spent much time last year in interesting our blind boys and girls in the pleasure of good books and in directing their reading along the right line. The results were gratifying—one girl reading over a hundred volumes during the school term and approximately half of the department reading over thirty volumes during the same period.

In general, the work done was very good. Our well trained, conscientious Faculty sets a high standard as an excellent example to the pupils. There are eleven grades; seven in the grammar school and four in the high school. There were two graduates last year, both girls and sisters. As has been stated in previous reports, very little discipline is necessary in this

department. As is to be expected among the younger boys and girls there has been slight punishment for minor offences, but the older children are ladies and gentlemen who know the correct things to do and do them. In all we have reason to be and are proud of the work done last year in the blind department.

THE DEAF DEPARTMENT

Each year the teaching of deaf children is becoming more and more complicated, the result of much time spent and many experiments tried by leaders in this special line of education. Each year new methods appear and new mechanical instruments come forth as an aid to those who strive to open the ears of the deaf. Each year we have been able to obtain better trained teachers, men and women who have made a thorough study of this work. All of this, as can easily be seen, tends toward better schools for the deaf, tends to make every deaf boy or girl self supporting when he receives his diploma, and through advanced knowledge of the art of speech and lip reading, tends to bring him into closer companionship with his hearing brother.

It is impossible in a report of this type to touch on minute details of class-room work. We shall, therefore, only try to bring before you some changes which have been made in the past year and our ambitions for the future, together with a general statement of the work accomplished in this department.

We began during last term a new program which will not be completed for several years. Up to this time our oral classes only went as far as the seventh grade. After that all of the children were forced to join manual classes. In this way we were failing to use and to improve upon the speech taught in the lower grades. Why teach a child speech and lip reading and then forget it? So we propose in the next few years to extend this department to cover all grades and take advantage of the speech training in the advanced departments.

It is not our intention to do away with manual classes but rather to consolidate them. Many deaf children will never learn to talk, and many are such poor lip readers that they would never be able to advance far in this way. For these children manual classes are a necessity. But these children should constitute only a small part of the pupils and one teacher should be able to take care of several grades.

As our school begins to shape itself in this definite way, better results are already to be seen. As the oral department expands much more interest will be taken by the children in speech and with it will come knowledge and a general awakening among them as to the possibilities of communicating by speech and lip reading with hearing people.

As in the blind department we have spent much time in teaching the children to read. The library has been improved and enlarged. Literature is one of the best ways for a deaf person to gain language. It is, therefore, necessary that they read and in order that they shall continue their reading it is necessary that they enjoy the books which they do read. We believe that by directing their reading from the class-room we can accomplish this. The results obtained have been excellent and this is sure to have a good effect on the general knowledge of the deaf children.

Last year the work done was good. We were able to add another teacher to our staff and this was a great help, as small classes are a necessity. Discipline in the class-room gave us very little concern. The teachers are especially to be commended for their good work. Next year with the same faculty returning and with no lost motion at the beginning of school in getting new teachers ready to go to work we can confidently look forward toward one of the best years in the history of the school.

The following medals were presented at Commencement:

The Street Typewriting Medal, donated by James Street, Greenville, to Veader Sanders.

The Lanham Oratorical Medal, donated by Sam Lanham, Spartanburg, to Clyde Thomas.

The Faculty Medals, to Nancy Martin, May Bagwell, and the Alexander Athletic Medal, donated by John Alexander, Cedar Spring, to James Fowler.

THE COLORED DEPARTMENT

There is no more cleanly, orderly and well behaved department in the school than is the Colored Department. Those in charge have taken great pride in the school and in the appearance of the children. New showers were installed last summer and each pupil is required to have his daily bath. The food which they

have is excellently cooked and the Matron has seen that they have a variety in order that their food may be more attractive to them.

The class-room work has been good. The Principal each week has spent some time in checking reports and advising the teachers as to methods gaining the best results.

There were no graduates from this department this year.

IMPROVEMENTS

The General Assembly of 1929 made only one appropriation for improvements and that was one for ten thousand dollars for the partial installation of a sprinkler system in our dormitory buildings. With this amount of money we protected from fire three of our dormitories which house approximately seventy per cent of our children.

We know of no money the State has appropriated for this school that has and will continue to do as much good as this money for it daily protects the lives of more than two hundred seventy children.

While this school in its eighty-one years of existence has never had a fire we never know when we may have to face this experience. Now we have the comforting feeling that as they sleep, two hundred, seventy or approximately seventy per cent of our children, are safe from fire.

NEEDS

For the proper administration of this school for the year 1930 the following amounts are needed:

Item 1. Maintenance	\$111,327.00
A. Personal Service	\$62,687.00
A-1. Salaries	54,387.00
A-2. Wages	7,500.00
A-3. Special Payments	800.00
B. Contractual Services	6,250.00
C. Supplies	35,215.00
D. Fixed Charges & Contributions.	1,550.00
G. Equipment	5,625.00
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Total Maintenance	\$111,327.00

Item 2.	Permanent Improvements ...	\$145,200.00	
H-2.	Non Structural Improvements		
	Repairing Buildings and Im-		
	provement of Grounds		\$4,000.00
	Sprinkler System		12,400.00
	Stokers		4,800.00
	Repairing Roofs		4,000.00
H-3.	Buildings		
	Industrial Building & Equip-		
	ment		60,000.00
	Gymnasium		60,000.00
	Total Permanent Improvements		<hr/> \$145,200.00
	Grand Total		<hr/> \$256,527.00

A. PERSONAL SERVICE \$1,937.00 INCREASE

This is to enable us to increase in a very moderate way the salaries of certain teachers and officers whom we feel deserve the recognition.

B. CONTRACTUAL SERVICE \$650.00 INCREASE

\$600.00 of the increase is under Water, Heat, Light and Power and \$50.00 under Telegraph and Telephone. We are now finding it necessary to use City water to a large extent and this is costing us more.

C. SUPPLIES \$1,800.00 INCREASE

Practically all of this increase is under Food Supplies. For two years now we have been spending \$19,000.00 for food and we made this request to balance our Budget.

G. EQUIPMENT \$1,000.00 INCREASE

This increase is for a new school bus. If the school is to continue to operate a bus for its children, officers, and teachers it will have to be a new one.

We have made our request for operating expenses as low as we feel that it is possible to do and yet maintain the efficiency of the school.

REPAIRING BUILDINGS AND IMPROVEMENT OF GROUNDS
\$2,000.00 INCREASE

For two years we have not received this full amount and the result is that our buildings are sadly in need of repair and our grounds show neglect. It seems to us that this is a very small sum to spend for repairs for so large a plant.

SPRINKLER SYSTEM \$2,400.00 INCREASE

We are requesting \$12,400.00 for the extension of our Sprinkler System but \$4,900.00 of this amount will amply protect the lives of the children. The remaining \$7,500.00 would be only for property protection and we do not care to urge this.

REPAIRING ROOFS \$4,000.00 INCREASE

During very hard or long continued rain it is necessary for us to use mops on the third floor of several of our buildings to protect the remaining floors. We feel that \$4,000.00 should be spent at once on the roofs of our buildings. We know this to be economy.

STOKERS \$4,800.00 INCREASE

With the installation of three stokers we are sure we can save the State a neat sum of money on our fuel bill and can secure for the school a more satisfactory supply of heat.

GYMNASIUM \$60,000.00—INDUSTRIAL BUILDING \$60,000.00

For seven years this school has urged the General Assembly of this State to equip it to properly care for the physical condition of its children and to properly educate their hands. It seems at times as if we had as well ask no more for this equipment and be content to allow the little children of this school to go without the best physical development and the best industrial training because the State is not able to do this thing for them.

But so long as we are responsible for the education of the deaf and the blind children of this State we cannot be content to be silent on this great need.

CONCLUSION

This brings to an end our second Annual Report. Standing away from the work we see at Cedar Spring the State educating three hundred, thirty children who, from loss of sight and hearing, are not able to enter her public schools, we see these children being taught by thirty-five teachers and cared for by eighteen matrons and housemothers. We see these children working from early morning until night happy in a diversified program of physical and mental activity.

We have made it a main objective of our administration that the child and its development should be the big thing in the school and we have abundant evidence that the members of our faculty and staff have caught this thought and are laboring to make it a reality.

Respectfully submitted,

W. L. WALKER,
Superintendent.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FROM JANUARY 1, 1929 TO
JANUARY 1, 1930

Balances on hand January 1, 1929 as shown by the last report:

Maintenance	\$ 4,000.00
Dairy and Equipment	205.00
Committee on Deaf and Blind Children	215.95
Dormitory	194.94
Miscellaneous	176.20
Pipe Line	345.75
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Total Balance	\$ 5,137.84

Receipts

Received on Appropriation from State Treasurer:

(A) Maintenance	\$102,653.35
(B) Porches, Covered Ways, or Toilets	773.35
(C) Buildings and Grounds—1928	317.25
(D) Sprinkler	10,000.00
(E) Dairy	70.00
(F) Buildings and Grounds—1929	1,593.16
(G) Received from Other Sources	1,619.43
(H) Balance on hand January 1, 1929	5,137.84
<hr/>	
Total	\$122,164.38

Expenditures

(A) Maintenance	\$104,117.43
(B) Dormitory	70.70
(C) Buildings and Grounds—1928	317.25
(D) Pipe Line	345.75
(E) Dairy	275.00
(F) Toilets	773.35
(G) Committee on Deaf and Blind Children	215.95
(H) Sprinkler	8,312.75
(I) Buildings and Grounds—1929	1,593.16
(J) Balance on hand January 1, 1930	6,113.04
<hr/>	
Total	\$122,164.38

Item 1. Maintenance:

Receipts	\$104,272.78
Balance on hand January 1, 1929	4,176.20
<hr/>	
Total	\$108,448.98
Expenditures	104,117.43
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Balance on hand January 1, 1930	\$ 4,331.55

Itemized Statement of Expenditures for Maintenance according to the Budget Classification:

(A) Personal Service	\$ 57,922.62
(B) Contractual Services	6,741.70
(C) Supplies	35,321.08
(D) Fixed Charges and Contributions	1,538.08
(G) Equipment	2,593.95
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Total	\$104,117.43

Itemized Expenditures for Maintenance by School Treasurer and State Treasurer:

Salaries	\$ 49,811.54
Wages	7,966.08
Special Payments	145.00
Freight, Express and Deliveries	156.83
Traveling Expenses	1,519.46
Telegraph and Telephone	367.42
Repairs, General Plant	2,000.80
Heat, Light and Power	2,686.76
Other Contractual Services	10.43
Food	19,327.75
Fuel	4,800.48
Feed	3,628.20
Office Supplies	330.86
Laundry Supplies	294.28
Medical Supplies	398.77
Refrigeration	145.32
Educational Supplies	2,584.33
Motor Vehicle Supplies	525.16
Agricultural Supplies	684.81
Clothing	4.45
Other Supplies	2,571.71
Insurance	788.08
Scholarships	750.00
Household Equipment	933.89
Motor Vehicle	625.00
Motorless Vehicle	70.00
Livestock	130.00
Educational Equipment	373.54
Other Equipment	461.52
Refund	24.96
<hr/>	
Total	\$104,117.43

Expenditures by Month by School Treasurer and State Treasurer:

January	\$ 6,695.04
February	8,768.54

March	9,545.25
April	9,769.97
May	9,527.91
June	8,021.51
July	2,779.64
August	3,803.68
September	9,117.31
October	12,302.14
November	10,443.96
December	13,402.48
Total	<hr/> \$104,117.43

Expenditures by Month by School Treasurer:

January	\$ 1,674.33
February	3,731.69
March	4,446.74
April	4,557.52
May	4,378.90
June	4,557.26
July	1,824.77
August	2,852.02
September	5,999.00
October	6,979.28
November	5,160.32
December	8,144.06
Total	<hr/> \$ 54,305.89
Expenditures by State Treasurer	\$ 49,811.54
Total	<hr/> \$104,117.43

Item 2. Dormitory:

Balance on hand January 1, 1929	\$ 194.94
Expended	70.70
Balance on hand January 1, 1930	<hr/> \$ 124.24

Item 3. Buildings and Grounds 1929:

Received from State Treasurer	\$ 1,593.16
Expended	1,593.16
Balance on hand January 1, 1930	<hr/> \$ 0,000.00

Item 4. Pipe Line:

Balance on hand January 1, 1929	\$ 345.75
Expended	345.75
Balance on hand January 1, 1930	<hr/> \$ 000.00

Item 5. Dairy:

Balance on hand January 1, 1929	\$	205.00
Expended		205.00
		<hr/>
Balance on hand January 1, 1930	\$	000.00

Item 6. Porches, Covered Ways or Toilets:

Received from State Treasurer	\$	773.35
Expended		773.35
		<hr/>
Balance on hand January 1, 1930	\$	000.00

Item 7. Sprinkler System:

Received from State Treasurer	\$	10,000.00
Expended		8,342.75
		<hr/>
Balance on hand January 1, 1930	\$	1,657.25

Item 8. Buildings and Grounds 1928:

Received from State Treasurer	\$	317.25
Expended		317.25
		<hr/>
Balance on hand January 1, 1930	\$	000.00

Item 9. Miscellaneous Receipts:

Received from other Sources	\$	1,619.43
Expended		1,464.08
		<hr/>
Balance on hand January 1, 1930	\$	155.35

Item 10. Committee on Deaf and Blind Children:

Balance on hand January 1, 1929	\$	215.95
Expended		215.95
		<hr/>
Balance on hand January 1, 1930	\$	000.00

Summary of Balances

(1) Maintenance	\$	4,000.00
(2) Dormitory		124.24
(7) Sprinkler System		1,657.25
(9) Miscellaneous Receipts 1928 and 1929		331.55
		<hr/>
Total		6,113.04

Balance in First National Bank, Spartanburg, S. C. January 1, 1930:

	True	Bank
"M"	\$4,331.55	\$4,569.14
"G"	1,781.49	1,781.49
Total	\$6,113.04	\$ 6,350.63

WHITE DEAF CHILDREN

Doris Askins	Florence	James Cashwell	Florence
Bennie Atkinson	Dillon	James Cooper	Laurens
Earnestine Alford	Horry	Mildred Cromer	Richland
Hugh Anderson	Greenville	James Cockrell	Charleston
Jewell Ammons	Chesterfield	Robert Carter	Colleton
Amber Aiken	Greenville	Edgar Childers	Sumter
Elizabeth Amaker	Orangeburg	Carolyn Campbell	Florence
Jason Ammons	Chesterfield	Dennis Carn	Orangeburg
Gertrude Anderson	Charleston	William Cooper	Spartanburg
May Bagwell	Laurens	Blease Crosby	Colleton
Griggs Benton	Horry	Aaron Cofer	Greenville
Grover Barnes	Colleton	Marion Crooks	Richland
Ralph Barnes	Colleton	Ralph Charles	Spartanburg
Marie Barnes	Colleton	Lucile Cooper	Horry
Leighton Bradley	Kershaw	Ruth Drawdy	Orangeburg
Hudson Brady	Charleston	Nell Dixon	Chester
Cleveland Brant	Orangeburg	Dollie Davis	Orangeburg
Mildred Brant	Orangeburg	Mary Dewitt	Darlington
Julia Blume	Orangeburg	Willie Duncan	Lexington
Jack Brown	Kershaw	Dalia Dowey	Darlington
James Bowers	Kershaw	Lila Dykes	Lexington
Clyde Burnett	Greenwood	John Davis	Spartanburg
Vernell Bush	Spartanburg	Elsie Durham	Anderson
Bessie Boiter	Spartanburg	Rndolph Dean	Laurens
Edna Boiter	Spartanburg	Flora Edwards	Horry
Edith Banknight	Abbeville	Watsie Ellis	Greenwood
Alford Brown	Cherokee	William Elkin	Oconee
Macie Bryant	Aiken	William Ellis	Greenville
Helen Briggs	Sumter	Gordon Ethridge	Orangeburg
Engenia Broome	Richland	Elizabeth Frazier	Greenville
Pearl Blackwell	Fairfield	Thomas Fail	Bamberg
Florence Beach	Charleston	Lillian Felder	Clarendon
Raymond Bair	Florence	Whilden Floyd	Greenville
Joseph Bowling	Greenville	William Fore	Union
Alice Boiter	Spartanburg	Estelle Frierson	Sumter
Lucile Bass	Chester	Calvin Gregory	Spartanburg
Robert Burdette	Greenville	Dora Garrett	Laurens
Frank Coltrane	Chester	Inez George	Cherokee
Sarah Cherry	Sumter	Margaret Gatch	Colleton

White Deaf Children—Continued

Lucy Gatch	Colleton	William Moore	Darlington
William Green	Greenville	Thelma Morse	Richland
Claude Griffin	Lancaster	Carl Moats	Anderson
James Guice	Greenville	William Mullinax	Cherokee
Franklin Grainger	Horry	Mallie McAlister	Oconee
Harris Gilliam	Anderson	Hazel McCall	Anderson
Alfred Garick	Orangeburg	Millie McCullen	Florence
Rufus Gaines	Anderson	Ruby McElrath	Spartanburg
M. Hair	Sumter	James McAllister	Florence
Maude Halford	Barnwell	Guy McMillan	Bamberg
John Huict	Richland	Callie Morgan	Spartanburg
Ruth Hanvey	Oconee	David Mitchum	Clarendon
Lucile Hartzog	Barnwell	Kate Norton	Dillon
Edna Harbin	Oconee	Charles Oliver	Chesterfield
Hugh Heape	Jasper	Edith Owens	Calhoun
Forrest Horne	Union	Ernest Orr	Spartanburg
Woodrow Hyman	Horry	Faye Outlaw	Kershaw
Alice Heise	Richland	Thomas Owens	Charleston
Haskell Harden	Oconee	J. B. Platt	Dorchester
John Hackett	Charleston	Jack Pendarvis	Orangeburg
Mary Hubbard	Marlboro	Sadie Perritt	Marion
Delma Horne	Aiken	Harvis Perritt	Marion
Wilburn Hilton	Charleston	Lea Parrott	York
Pauline Hopkins	Spartanburg	Evelyn Petrie	Spartanburg
Adger Hawkins	Greenville	Herman Poston	Florence
Mazie Hucks	Horry	Sarah Poston	Florence
Palmer Johnson	Horry	Louise Pigate	Florence
William Johnson	Horry	Charles Pollock	Charleston
Hamp Johnson	Horry	Nerine Parker	Florence
Pet Johnson	Horry	Lynda Poole	Spartanburg
Mildred Johnson	Spartanburg	Hazeline Reid	Greenville
W. A. James	Richland	Eulas Rhodes	Greenville
Myrtis Jones	Richland	Madia Riddle	Laurens
Leon Kyzer	Lexington	Jewell Richardson	Horry
Helen Knox	Oconee	John Richardson	Anderson
May Kennedy	Florence	Hoyt Richardson	Marlboro
Thomas Kinard	Newberry	Chesley Rivers	Chesterfield
Ray Kinard	Newberry	Carl Robinson	Greenville
Rosalie Lewis	Darlington	Alton Ray	Cherokee
Lois Lynch	Laurens	Reuben Reeves	Pickens
Emma Long	Saluda	Lillie Roberts	Greenville
Marvin Likes	Charleston	Vernell Segrest	Orangeburg
Rosa Lee	Darlington	Lorene Spell	Dorchester
Lloyd Ligon	Chester	Sarah Smith	Williamsburg
Isabelle Martin	Greenwood	Louise Rogers	Marion
Pierce Mason	Lancaster	Sarah Shokes	Charleston
Leo Mauldin	Pickens	Jaunita Stanley	Richland

White Deaf Children—Continued

Bobbie Stalnaker	Anderson	Wade Teal	Chestertfield
Albert Stender	Charleston	Ruth Tilson	Charleston
Arlevia Starnes	Lancaster	Byrdie Toole	Aiken
Julia Stoney	Sumter	Edward Traynham	Richland
Russell Stroud	Union	Luther Thompson	Charleston
J. C. Stroud	Union	Everett Vaughan	Florence
Ruby Smith	Marlboro	Charlie Wimberly	Orangeburg
Ellison Smith	Marion	Clyde Wilson	Greenville
C. Q. Sarratt	Spartanburg	Louise Watts	Clarendon
Edward Shipman	Spartanburg	Birdel Way	Orangeburg
Edith Stevens	Charleston	Ruth Weeks	Aiken
Wilbur Scott	Georgetown	Boyce Westmoreland	York
Oliver Sox	Richland	Louise Wilson	Abbeville
Emerson Stroud	Horry	Margaret Wingo	Spartanburg
Virginia Smith	Pickens	Louis Wood	Greenville
Earl Tate	Greenville	Nena Wright	York
Frances Thomas	Charleston	Allen Wight	Charleston
Gladys Tillotson	Spartanburg	Lizzie West	McCormick
Mary Taylor	Richland	Sadie Warren	Orangeburg
Bert Tolson	Chesterfield	Retha Williams	Charleston
Mary Thornley	Charleston	Mattie Young	Greenville

DEAF-BLIND WHITE CHILDREN

Joshua Lee	Fairfield	Mary M. McCarley	Richland
Ruby Miller	Richland		

WHITE BLIND CHILDREN

Della Amick	Greenville	Roy Collum	Richland
Theodore Adkins	Orangeburg	Mary Daniel	York
Leroy Ashe	Union	Jewell Dickens	Florence
Alberta Black	Anderson	Sarah Disher	Lee
Leta Bonner	Spartanburg	J. C. Drawdy	Bamberg
Lottie Bonner	Spartanburg	Joe Elliott	Lancaster
Catherine Barton	Pickens	Mary Frye	Lexington
Lee Ballenger	Greenville	Virgie Fulmer	Aiken
Robert Blakely	Anderson	Ruth Funderburg	Barnwell
Eldridge Clark	Chesterfield	James Fowler	Spartanburg
Pledger Chavis	Orangeburg	Maxie Freeman	Chesterfield
M. Coleman	Richland	Leroy Fogel	Charleston
John Cooley	Spartanburg	Effie Godwin	Sumter
James Copeland	Spartanburg	Roy Green	Spartanburg
Mary Couch	York	Earl Gosnell	Spartanburg
T. D. Christopher	Greenville	Earl Hutto	Orangeburg
W. J. Cockfield	Florence	Riley Hydrick	Orangeburg
Floyd Center	Spartanburg	Hattie Hodge	Sumter
Earl Capps	Marlon	Tom Harris	Cherokee

White Blind Children—Continued

Lucile Henderson	Pickens	Veader Sanders	Oconee
Elias Hood	Berkeley	Floyd Saville	Greenville
Grover Jones	Spartanburg	Grady Sullivan	Chesterfield
Marvin Lowe	Anderson	Woodrow Simmons ..	Williamsburg
Rudolph Martin	Greenville	Charles Simmons ...	Williamsburg
Nancy Martin	Anderson	Nell Stevens	Greenville
Clindinen Martin	Spartanburg	Carolyn Smith	Charleston
Mary Martin	Pickens	Ola Starnes	York
F. Morton	Greenville	Palma Starnes	York
Archie Nunnery	Sumter	Pauline Smith	Aiken
H. Owens	Spartanburg	Constance Taylor	Bamberg
Lorick Padgett	Lexington	Clyde Thomas	Georgetown
Paul Price	Spartanburg	Robert Tomlinson	Clarendon
Floree Price	Spartanburg	Mildred Tomlinson	Clarendon
Keith Price	Spartanburg	Blanche Tomlinson	Clarendon
Ivy Porter	Charleston	Morgan Tyler	Horry
Willie Randall	Spartanburg	DeFoix Tramel	Spartanburg
Lucile Rast	Lexington	Tom Tiller	Chesterfield
Bertha Rheuark	Horry	Zinford Welch	Richland
Vertis Rheuark	Horry	Harley Wooten	Greenville
Kate Rhode	Charleston	Janie Westbrook	Richland
Chlore Ray	Cherokee	Ruth Weeks	Spartanburg
Grady Roach	Pickens	Walter Wilson	Abbeville
Lloyd Reece	Greenville	Louise Wadford	Sumter
Oram Rochester	Greenville		

COLORED BLIND CHILDREN

Emory Bonner	Cherokee	Willie Lawrence	Williamsburg
Louis Blassingame	Pickens	Thomas Land	Union
Albertus Baker	Sumter	Elliott Littlejohn	Cherokee
Fannie Brown	Chester	Eloise Lunn	Darlington
John Brown	Beaufort	Garrett Merriwether	Edgefield
Josephine Bryant	Berkeley	Leroy Moss	Greenwood
Lucius Cave	Barnwell	Julia Mims	Spartanburg
Allen Clary	Charleston	Dorothy Palmore	Aiken
Mack Foster	Spartanburg	Lowry Parker	Cherokee
Joe Goodwin	Spartanburg	John Robinson	Bamberg
Johnie Green	Sumter	Lugenia Smith	Spartanburg
Johnie Griffin	Sumter	Blanche Steadman	Aiken
Nathaniel Gurley	Florence	Kate Smith	Union
Gertrude Holmes	Cherokee	Geraldine Whitmore ...	Orangeburg
Olivia Irby	Greenville	Franklin Wilds	Florence
Letha Jeter	Spartanburg	Alton Washington	Kershaw

COLORED DEAF CHILDREN

Griff Alston	Charleston	Roosevelt McAdams	Greenwood
Alma Able	Richland	Lee McGowin	Richland
Elizabeth Anderson	Greenville	Andrew McEachern	Dillon
Roland Alford	Darlington	Charlie Massey	Lancaster
Mary Alford	Dillon	Annie Murphy	Spartanburg
Willie Bobo	Spartanburg	Ernest Neel	Newberry
Charlie Blue	Chesterfield	Lillian Norman	Spartanburg
A. M. Blandon	Greenville	Minnie Parks	Spartanburg
Etherland Brevard	Kershaw	Luther Pearson	Cherokee
Eva Crim	Fairfield	Catherine Richardson	Sumter
Fannie Dodds	Spartanburg	Welburn Reid	Cherokee
Levi Gamble	Pickens	Anna Rayford	Spartanburg
Alice Green	Richland	Matthew Smith	Spartanburg
Jeff Golds	Orangeburg	Charlton Smith	Spartanburg
Jacob Golds	Orangeburg	Zerline Street	Colleton
Carrie Harvin	Sumter	Nellie Shiver	Richland
Albert Hill	Laurens	Oscar Simons	Berkeley
Lucinda Jones	Lexington	John Walker	Georgetown
Viola Jennings	Orangeburg	Harry Walker	Georgetown
Johnie Kennedy	Williamsburg	Leonard Worthy	Union
Louisa Lipscomb	Cherokee	Marie Windbush	Newberry
William Lawson	Bamberg		

THE MANUAL ALPHABET



